

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 3

June, 1898

No. 6

Contents

Classifying and cataloging a small library	199-201	Smiley library building, Redlands, Cal.	216-217
Agnes Van Valkenburgh		As we see others	217
Planning small libraries	201-202	Addresses wanted	217
Oscar Bluemner		A. L. A.	218-219
Tour of the traveling librarians	203-204	Illinois library school	220-221
A cataloguer's glimpse of Oxford	204-206	An attractive bulletin	221
Mary Fowler		California library meeting	222
Possibilities of a library window	206	Co-operation between public libraries and Y. M. C. A.	222
Use of periodicals in reference work	207-209	Free library of Philadelphia	223
F. W. Faxon		Library notes	223-225
Access to shelves	209	Melvil Dewey	
J. C. Dana		News from the field	226-228
Editorial	210-211	Publishers' department	
Fiction in public libraries	212-213	J. B. Lippincott Co. 198; A. C. McClurg & Co. 229; Lemcke & Buechner 231; Baker & Taylor Co. 232; Helman-Taylor Co. 232; Chas. Scribner's Sons 233; Hayes, Cooke & Co. 234.	
John C. Dana		Supply department	
A word from Alameda, Cal.	213	C. M. Higgins & Co. 230; Boston Bookbinding Co. 230; L. B. Perforating Stamp 233; Library Bureau 235; Hammond Typewriter Co. 236.	
C. L. Weller		Miscellaneous	
Childwork at Pratt institute library	214-215	Monon Route, 230.	
Mary W. Plummer			
Ethology	216		
J. C. Rowell			

Library Bureau

CHICAGO

215 Madison St.

Entered as second-class matter at Chicago Postoffice

Variorum Edition of Shakespeare

EDITED BY

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

Royal octavo volumes. Superfine toned paper. Extra cloth, uncut edges, gilt top, \$4.00 per volume. Half morocco, gilt top, in sets only, \$55.00.

THE WINTER'S TALE. Just Published.

"This latest volume, like the others that have preceded it, constitutes a work of monumental proportions, and represents an amount of patient research that is altogether unparalleled in the history of the making of books. Here, then, we have for our delectation the story of 'The Winter's Tale,' the revelation of all there is to know about that play, displayed and arranged quite to the taste of every careful reader, who would otherwise be under the necessity of ransacking libraries to obtain a portion of the intelligence that is herein proffered him. It is, from every standpoint, a superior work, and is entirely worthy to take its honored place in line with its predecessors."—*Boston Courier*.

MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM

Horace Howard Furness is probably the most thorough Shakespearean student who has ever lived, and this work is a monument of learning, of patient research, and of intelligent application such as has rarely been produced in the world of literature.—*Boston Courier*.

THE TEMPEST

Like its predecessors, it will be welcomed by everyone critically interested in the text of Shakespeare. When we say that the volume embraces some four hundred and sixty pages, it may be inferred how large the mass of illustrative matter has here been gathered together. Dr. Furness is *facile princeps* as an editor, and what he has brought to bear in elucidation of the text is both judicious and exhaustive.—*North British Daily Mail*.

AS YOU LIKE IT

America has the honor of having produced the very best and most complete edition, so far as it has gone, of our great national poet. For text, illustration, commentary, and criticism it leaves nothing to be desired.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

A large and extremely handsome volume, with every perfection of mechanical features, containing the text of the first folio, with notes that enable one to study Shakespeare as the Greek poets are studied, weighing every phrase, every word, every syllable.—*New York World*.

HAMLET. Two Volumes

It is a source of much satisfaction to find that this, the most exhaustive work on any one of Shakespeare's plays, comes from America.—*London Athenæum*.

MACBETH

Columns might be written on the value of this work to the Shakespearean student and scholar, but it only becomes necessary to say that it is invaluable.—*Boston Evening Traveler*.

ROMEO AND JULIET

This is the most valuable work recently contributed to our Shakespearean literature, and America has the honor of producing the best and completest edition of Shakespeare's immortal plays.—*Birmingham (Eng.) Daily Post*.

OTHELLO

The whole is a library boiled down into a volume, and for ninety-nine readers and students out of a hundred, infinitely more convenient and useful than the multitudinous originals.—*Boston Literary World*.

KING LEAR

The most indefatigable and enthusiastic lover of Shakespeare could not obtain an equal amount of literary light without spending years in ransacking the libraries.—*Harper's Monthly Magazine*.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent, free of expense, upon receipt of price by the Publishers,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,

715 and 717 Market St.

Philadelphia

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 3

June, 1898

No. 6

Classifying and Cataloging a Small Library

Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee public library

This is the tale of a woman who read and who wrestled and triumphed. She was a bright woman, so when the new library was organized she was appointed to take charge of it.

The Ladies' library had generously given about 500 books as a beginning, and the board had ordered 300 more before her appointment.

It seemed to her, in her inexperience, such a simple and easy task to place the books on the shelves and to charge such as the chance visitor might select. She had had some business training, and it at once occurred to her that books of the same sort should be placed together. This necessitated much sorting and rearranging, and as the ladies had volunteered to help her, she found that it was impossible to keep the classes in place.

In the meantime she had decided to print a nice little catalog, and had completed her copy for it in a way which seemed to her good, when the new books arrived, and her arrangement would not permit them to be included.

She next consulted the printer, and he gave her figures for the printing of her list which he assured her were very low, but which would make such a large hole in their appropriation that there would be no money left for books. Despair settled upon her. Luckily, just

then the president of the local Woman's club dropped in; she was a progressive person, who attended the State Federation, and she suggested to our poor friend that she tell her troubles to the State Library commission. It came like a revelation to her that an emergency like hers had been provided for, and that there were people who spent their lives in organizing and assisting libraries.

In reply to her letter for help came the secretary and librarian both, and while she learned that there was more work about her new position than she had anticipated, she also learned that she was not a pioneer, and that those who had gone before had left aids which would be a guide through all difficulties.

She was surprised to find that two of the leading men in the library profession had spent years in working out classifications for books, and that they had been adopted by all the main libraries in this country. Mr Dewey divided human knowledge into 10 great classes, which he designated by numbers from 1 to 999, allowing 100 numbers to each class; these he subdivided by using a decimal point and numbers following, hence it is called the decimal classification.

She found that she could use the 10 main classes for her small collection, and could subdivide later if desirable. C. A. Cutter, with his expansive classification, used a letter instead of a number for the main divisions, and added

other letters for the subdivisions; so that either one was perfectly available for her use.

She sent to the Bureau of education at Washington for the A. L. A. catalog of 5000 books for a model library, and in this way obtained her classification free of charge, besides many helps as to its use, for it was a great help to know what some one else had done in doubtful cases.

After careful consideration, she decided to adopt the Cutter system, which seemed simpler, using B for philosophy, E for biography, F for history, etc.

She first thought she would distinguish between the books in the same class by adding a number, making the first book in the history class F 1, the second F 2, but as she wanted to keep all the books by any author on the same subject together, she finally decided to place the initial of the author's name before the number, making, for instance, Holmes' Autocrat of the breakfast table Y: H 1, Professor at the breakfast table Y: H 2, Over the teacups Y: H 3, etc., writing a colon before the initial to separate it from the class letter, and on the book label letting both the initial letter and number come on the line below. For fiction, which was the largest class, she omitted the class letter altogether, arranged the books according to authors' names, and used only the initial and number, allowing twenty-five numbers for each author. Having her classification satisfactorily settled, she began to think about some kind of catalog; experience had taught her that the printed one was too expensive, and was out of date before it was in the hands of the people (this being a progressive library which added books at short intervals during the year, so that its patrons might enjoy the current literature).

She had borrowed the Denver public library handbook from the commission, and that suggested a catalog on cards, so that additions could be made at any time and in any place; thus it would always be up to date. That

seemed to her a practical plan, but she did not know where to get materials for it. One of her patrons had heard that there was an establishment which made a business of furnishing library supplies, so she sent to the Library Bureau for its catalog, which gave her many ideas.

The board had now become interested in the new departure, and they ordered a small outfit from the Bureau, allowing three cards for each book.

She sat down now and considered what a catalog was and what it was for, and being sensible, decided that it was a means of placing the resources of the library at the disposal of the patrons, and the simpler and plainer the method the better.

She had had constant inquiries as to what books she had by Crawford or Howells, so she made a card for each book in the library, with the author's name on the top line.

Then a small boy wanted to know if she had Little Smoke, and could not remember who wrote it, so she concluded that she would have to have cards for each book by title. After she had decided on these two, the school superintendent wanted to know what there was in the library on geology, and the same day the minister wanted to find everything possible on Milton, as he was to preach about the blind poet on the following Sunday. She gave each one something, but when it was too late discovered that she had a much later and better book on geology which had been mislaid, and that the best material on Milton was an essay by Lowell in *Among my books*.

These discoveries convinced her that it would be worth while to make a note of this information in her catalog, and this necessitated another style of entry, putting under each subject not only all books on that topic, but all articles in books, as much of the most valuable material is contained in essays and monographs.

A friend wrote her that the United States government published Mr Cutter's Rules for a dictionary catalog, and

she received it from the Bureau of education for the asking.

For 25 cents she bought Mary E. Plummer's *Hints for small libraries*, which gave her much information as to the style of entries, and was useful in many ways.

She arranged her cards in strict alphabetical order, just as the words are arranged in the dictionary, and even the small boy or girl had no difficulty in finding what was wanted.

She became more and more interested in her catalog as time went on, and used to urge her patrons to call her attention to any articles of interest which she had overlooked that she might make an entry for future reference.

For one dollar a year she subscribed for *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, which gave her every month helpful and suggestive articles, and an idea of what other librarians were doing, besides answering willingly any questions on library subjects.

Next she joined the State library association, and attended its meetings, finding great profit in talking over her perplexities with others who had successfully solved these problems, and going home full of new ideas and enthusiasm.

When she finally decided to give up her work for a domestic career, she gave her library into the hands of her successor with the consciousness that all the information she had acquired would not go with her, but would be found in her catalog—her legacy to coming generations.

There is not a word in the book that is not wholesome and elevating, is what Hannah P. James says of Mrs R. D. Rhone's new book, *Among the dunes*. A perusal of the book sustains the criticism on this story of the sea and the rugged shores of the North. The salt sea air pervades the description of Jutland, and as the story shifts from place to place, away from the dunes, the same keen power to present scenes true to nature is sustained.

The Planning of Small Library Buildings

Oscar Bluemner, Architect, Chicago

V. The Librarian's Space

Although we have treated the book room at greater length than the other parts of the building will require, nothing but its most important features have been dwelt upon.

The idea of reading and studying may be very well combined with the book room, and a broad center aisle be provided, extending from the librarian's desk right across the room, and terminating against a wide and prominent window. From this aisle, containing some tables and chairs easily supervised by the librarian, the book cases are accessible by passages at right angles to it. Small oriels are likewise useful in such a reference book room, as they invite study, express seclusion, and are a picturesque addition. I remember such delightful little niches, with a window and a seat, in the book room of the old Columbia college library. The reference library in the public library building at Hartford, Conn., is a good example of the general type of book reading room just spoken of.

We will now leave the books, and while they are suffering in many a building from insufficient light, having considered the question of light minutely in the case of the book room, we must leave it there. The librarian's space being interpolated between the books and the patrons, naturally becomes our next object of consideration. We are at present dealing with the different rooms or parts of the building separate, and investigating their particular requirements and features only as far as each room itself is concerned, without any relation to the rest of the building. When this latter question, that is, the general arrangement of the interior, or the combination of all its parts, comes up later on, the librarian's space will be the cardinal point of speculation.

My own observations lead me to say that the librarian generally, in small

libraries, battles against the insufficiency of the floor space allotted to him and his working apparatus. To save money in the maintenance of an institute means to save assistants for carrying on its business. This imposes the whole work upon the librarian. He will feel his burden the harder the more floor space he has to walk, the less daylight he has to work by, the more piers and walls interfere with his view of and access to every part of the interior. It therefore largely depends upon the designing skill of the architect whether the librarian can master his work or not; whether the administration can be saved the salary for one or more assistants. The librarian's space should be so large as to contain, besides his desk and chair, working tables, catalog case, closets and drawers, washstand, and whatever furniture be indispensable for transacting the daily routine business of the librarian.

He should be able to do as much work as possible at or near his desk, which he leaves only to attend to the wants of readers and borrowers. Nothing is more unfit than to neglect this point, and provide a nice, spacious private room for the librarian, in some out-of-the-way corner of the building, where he may retire with his card and inkstand and leave the library to itself. Such a private room, in order to be useful for hiding tools and stuff the librarian wishes to keep out of sight, should adjoin his desk space. The latter, however, should be at least 10 or 12 feet deep, and 16 or 20 feet long. It will directly communicate with the book cases, the reading tables, the catalog case and the delivery counter. This is a condition of the utmost importance, and will absorb our attention later on. Regarding it librarians are wont to say: Build the library around the librarian, making him the center of the plan. The architect of every small library should take this for the keynote of his design. It involves, however, the difficulty of providing good daylight for the librarian's desk, as it stands right in the center of the inte-

rior, 20 feet at least distant from any of the exterior walls if the building be square. The consequence is that the windows will not admit strong light as far as that. Librarians suffering from this evil will admit the cause. Thirteen feet (the common height of stores) is too little for the height of the interior, even if the windows reach up to the ceiling, and to make it 16 or 20 feet high will generally involve too great an expense. For this reason the oblong plan offers an advantage over the square plan, bringing the librarian's space nearer to the side walls, although farther away from the extreme end of reading and book rooms. However, the ingenuity of the architect finds here a proper field for display. The cross-form, for instance, as advocated by Dr Poole, not only maintains the central idea of plan with the librarian's space in the center, but by its inner angles, at which the parts of the cross intersect, offers a splendid device for windows near enough to the desk to place it in full daylight; otherwise a ceiling light over the librarian's space may be of good service, and become an artistic feature to the interior. Indeed, I cannot see why librarians denounce light from above.

Having dimensioned the librarian's space as a rectangle of about 10 by 16 feet at least, it may be observed that its shorter axis should extend between the book room and the delivery counter as it is the space which the librarian has to walk most frequently. Finally, the supervision of the library and visitors will be greatly facilitated if the librarian's desk be raised on a low platform, two or three easy steps above the floor level. The inconvenience of reaching his seat he will find to be small, and fully outweighed by the advantage mentioned. The superintendent of the grand circular reading room in the British museum has his seat right in the center, on a platform, about 20 inches above the floor.

My library was dukedom large enough for me.—*Shakespeare*.

The Tour of the Traveling Librarians

As time wears off the edges of the weariness incident to all travel, how brightly the pleasures of the journey through the green fields and lanes, the busy towns and hospitable homes of old England stand out! One cannot help but wish it were all before one instead of passing into memory as what has been.

When we left Plymouth in the early morning of July 21, we felt that nothing further could quite come up to the visit among the delightful people we were leaving behind. But as the beautiful vales and hills of Devonshire and Somerset spread their enchanting beauty before us during the morning's ride to Bath, we were quite ready to swear allegiance anew as we found ourselves in this beautiful and historic old town. The party was too large to fit all together in the quarters assigned, so we were put up at different hotels, thus affording later a chance for exchange of experience. The most of the party enjoyed the pleasure of the delightful dinner and reception given by the mayor of Bath in the Grand Pump room, as the public assembly room of the place is called. The writer unfortunately was not of those who were thus favored, and can only record the pangs of envy which were felt on hearing afterward of the sumptuous repast and the eloquent speeches which were made by both hosts and guests. But what was enjoyed during the time of the dinner was the interviews with the men in charge of the Bath chairs, the old woman who sold cakes on the corner who told of "grand doings in the olden time when the grandees came oftener than now"; two country lasses who were buying Sunday hats, and the carriages full of people, evidently in wealth but not in health, driving from place to place in a vain search for something which they did not seem to find.

After the feast the party was led by Mr Cotterell, Mr Morris, and others of

the hosts through the various baths and springs adjoining. The remains of the ancient Roman baths were interesting, while the modern quarters proved very attractive to many visitors. From the baths to the abbey church, called the Lantern of England, on account of the size and number of its windows. The interior effect is marred by the great number of tasteless monuments and memorials which literally line the walls. A short walk brought the party to the museum of the Royal Literary and Scientific institution, where a rich collection of Roman antiquities, geological and ethnological specimens were viewed with interest. There is also a good collection of books here, though an American would hardly call it a library in our meaning of the word, since its benefits are confined to a few landholders and gentlemen who alone have the privilege of reading its books. The catalog was in several huge volumes, and was merely a list of the books as they were placed in the library. We were next shown through the city administration buildings, which were magnificent. A banquet was being prepared in one of the halls for a convention of master builders, and some of the travelers were selfish enough to think they might be asked to remain. But a ride over the city was before us, and they were persuaded to come away to view the town.

Bath is one of the most noted towns in England on account of its fine mineral waters, its baths and public amusements, which in olden times made it one of the most fashionable resorts of the day. A pamphlet which was put in the hands of the travelers shows a long list of historic houses, which have been occupied at various times by the people who have made a large part of English history and literature.

The town is built on crescent-shaped terraces, which rise one behind another, while the whole is surrounded by beautiful hills. A large number of trees add to the beauty of the place, and as the setting sun threw a warm glow over it, a panorama of loveliness spread

before us. Our drive took us through the beautiful Victoria park, where we alighted and walked through the botanical gardens. We saw here several American plants which do not grow in England, notably the mullein fox-glove. Mr Morris was most kind in showing us the wealth of his collection, and added much to the pleasure of our visit. The ride up the terraces to the topmost hill gave a magnificent view of the town, and as we rode back to the hotels in the dusk of the evening the twinkling of a thousand lights in windows below us made it all a fairy scene.

The next day was truly a red letter day in the tour. In the early morning we took our places in the coaches provided, and drove out over the hills which, covered with heavy verdure and shady groves, served to bring out with greater beauty the cultivated fields, the trim gardens, and pretty country homes lying between. The road here, as elsewhere in England, was solid and clean, and the ride in the morning air was a tonic to bodies and souls.

Our first stop was at the delightful home of Mr King at Limpley Stoke, where a most delicious luncheon was served in the garden. This charming home is on a high elevation in the midst of a beautiful grove, and cheered by the warm welcome extended by the hospitable family, one felt that an hour's stay was all too short. After a time we followed Mr Morris in a walk through the fields to a point from where could be plainly seen the battlefields of the war of King Alfred and the Danes. We sat almost spellbound as we listened to the eloquent words of this charming antiquarian as he showed us the different points of note in those eventful struggles, and our hearts swelled with pride as he said that from the blood spilled on these fields for freedom's cause had sprung the spirit of liberty which had found an abiding-place in the homes we had left beyond the sea. With many regrets and kind wishes we were obliged at last to say good-bye and leave these charming people.

After a short drive further we came to the house of Major Davis, a beautiful old home of the period of Henry VII, whose oaken beams, low ceilings, and quaint inscriptions were entirely too interesting to make our short stay satisfactory.

We next came to the old Saxon church at Bradford-on-Avon, whose cold walls and high vaulted roof show little marks of the flight of time. We walked through the quaint old town, with its narrow and rather dark streets, and into the home of Mr Moulton beyond. This is one of the most beautiful places we saw in all England. It is a lovely old manor hall of the Elizabethan period, fully restored and filled with rare and beautiful things, and surrounded by beautiful grounds. A most bountiful spread of fruit, cakes, and wines was prepared for us in the gardens, and a delightful hour was spent. Many regretful looks were cast backward as we drove away, and the memory of the place will long linger with us.

The ride back to Bath was by a different route, but the beauty of the hills was still about us, and the trim little villages, thatched roofs, and hedgerows made a picture of rural loveliness.

From Bath we went to Oxford. How can one give any adequate idea of this old town of renown, crammed full of traditions of notable people and historic events! What one of the bright girls of the party saw is told in the following article.

A Cataloguer's Glimpse of Oxford

Mary Fowler, Cornell University library

The Cataloguer at her desk eleven months of the year sets things in order; classifies, groups, relates things—or the symbols of things—values things, passing judgment as to the important and the unimportant, and constructs her indexes accordingly. In vacation days she lets system go, a matter for subsequent repentance, takes the impressions of the wider real world opened to her, trusting them to shake themselves into what is for her their proper significance.

Certain it is that such a shaking leaves Oxford a delightful memory in its unique beauty, its rich history, its untold influence in the finer life of humanity.

From her list of addresses of lodgings in Oxford the Cataloguer selected Longwall st., leading from the top of High st. along the west wall of Magdalen college grounds, and found herself presently quartered in most comfortable student's apartments looking upon Magdalen's gables and beautiful tower. It is the kindest and gentlest of English landladies who, with her daughter, attends to the wants of the novice-lodger in this inviting parlor with its easy-chairs, well-filled bookshelves, vases of carnations and sweet peas, its dining table in one corner and cherry cupboard in another (which holds, beside linen and china, a tempting loaf of cake for occasional nibbles, and the inevitable marmalade).

Time must not be wasted here, however, and somewhat timidly the Cataloguer set forth to see with her own eyes what an Oxford college is like. This is what it is like.

You go along the narrow walk of a narrow street, outside an ancient row of buildings of blackened stone, gabled, turreted, many-windowed, with here and there gateways which seem forever closed, until presently you come upon a chink through which green shines. You enter cautiously, step softly through the gateway, watching with one eye to see if the porter will drive you back, and here you are inside a quadrangle, with its velvet turf bordered by the graveled walk and the rows of garden flowers close against the walls. If the turf has not had its morning shave it is full of tiny blossoms—wee pink daisies, the jolly Tom Thumb, our own white clover. Gray walls inclose the four sides. Doorways lead to stairs which lead to students' quarters apparently, and windows look out from them over boxes of bloom. On one side are great windows of rich glass, and you suspect a chapel and go across to its entrance to read, "Open daily from eleven to

one o'clock," but you hurry on, peering inquisitively into each opening, and come presently upon a vaulted passage which leads into another quadrangle. This one with cloisters, the cloisters of picture and story-books, paced through the centuries by monk and scholar. You step into the story-book and pace them now. Other great windows lure you up a stairway, and you give a man three-pence to show you the hall with its richly carved panels, portraits of distinguished members of the college, and with bench and board down its length and across the dais. Back into the cloisters, and presently appears another arched way and more greenery. It is the gardens this time—wide stretches of lawn with borders of bloom and thickets of shrubbery hiding more witchery of green. If it is Trinity, you pace the lime walk, roofed with tracery of leafage and knotted branches. If it is New college, you follow on two sides a piece of the old city wall, with its battlements and towers ivy-covered. If it is Magdalen, you sit under a great spreading tree and watch the deer in the park at your left, and later follow the enchanting water-walks along the Chewell. If it is John's college, you delight in the oriel windows looking from the library. Then you give three-pence to the porter to take you inside the long, alcoved room where in other days books were chained to the desk.

Gateway and tower, chapel, hall and library, with student quarters; quadrangle closing against quadrangle, with a chink between; most beautiful of all in the summer morning, the gardens and enchanted walks—this series multiplied by twenty or so may suggest the outward fashion of Oxford university. So perfect you feel it to be that you say, "Given any one of these things the others must have joined it." The gardens could not stay away from the gables; or is it not the gardens that were first, and gray walls with oriel windows sprang up in some long-ago night fitly to inclose their sweet tangle? As for the spiritual Oxford, the great

current of academic life coursing through the charmed precinct, that exists as a necessary adjunct. The house must have a tenant, and when one thinks of it, that too has been nobly conceived. Her final solution of the question, which was the reason for the other's being, is that all exist for the edification of the Cataloguer, as she sits in the delicious seclusion of John's college gardens and tries to fancy what it may be to live four years in Oxford.

It will be observed that the Cataloguer thus wasted time which should have been spent in gathering useful statistics relating to Oxford's libraries—certainly a visit to the noble Bodleian and a look at some of its treasures is not to be forgotten. Nor is the courtesy of its genial librarian in tendering a reception to the American visitors at the New Examination schools, and conducting them to the more notable landmarks; and of Sir Henry Acland, in showing the university museum and the Radcliffe library. Nothing will be remembered with more interest than the visit to the workroom of Dr Murray, the genial editor of the Philological society's dictionary. There we heard the story of how a great dictionary is made, we handled proofsheets of pages which in long years to come will be thumbed by the learned and the learners of the English-speaking race. One enjoyed being told beforehand that when the classic American term "mugwump" is reached, a quotation from our own Lowell in a private letter to the editor will be given in illustration.

The Possibilities of a Library Window

In selecting a new library, everything is considered and discussed as to location and convenience except the possibilities of a window on the ground floor.

The most prosperous stores are those which are centrally located, with a large amount of window space on the street. This is to draw trade by making the display in the windows so attractive that people cannot pass them by.

The same principle holds good in the library world. I know a library of good size in one of our larger cities which was almost boycotted by an enterprising two-penny magazine woman who put up her little stand on a corner leading to the library. She covered her showcases with copies of the *Police Gazette*, alternating with other gaudy periodicals, and her business was enormous and destructive. Nor could the library compete. The trade they were most anxious to get went to the woman with the showcases, a weak point in the library being its lack of show-windows on the ground floor, with which it could enter into competition by displaying equally bright-colored pictures and books.

The possibilities of a window as an artistic center, and a purveyor of news to the passing public are great, and as varied as the people who have it in charge. For example, a new artist may be noted, specimens of his work shown, this will be sure to attract those who are really interested and those who are merely curious into coming into the library to look up the subject more thoroughly.

The next lecturer in town may be heralded from the library window, with his photographs, his books and articles about him. I should advocate a blackboard to be used in the window for important announcements and bulletined references to the outside world.

Then what a splendid place to exhibit new books, and what a chance for an attractive display! We all know the charm of the bookseller's window, where good things both in new books and old, choice binding and clever illustration are exhibited; and most of us when we have had to pass them by have done so with a sigh. In the public library all the good things of the bookseller's exhibit may be had, with the addition that there need be no passing by, for everything exhibited belongs to the public and is to be had by the public; hence the plea that a greater chance may be given the public through the library's windows. V. D.

The Use of Periodicals in Reference Work*

Frederick Winthrop Faxon

A few years ago it would hardly have been possible to speak at length of periodicals except in a purely literary sense. They stood very high as the medium of acquaintance with all our famous authors and their work, but outside of this they contributed little to the field of permanent literature.

Today serial sets fill one of the most important uses in our libraries. Fiction may run up the circulation tables, and there may be a tendency to count a library's usefulness by the number of books loaned, still I am sure that the reference work an institution does—the aid and instruction it can give its patrons—is as good an index of its usefulness as a high percentage of books loaned when made up largely through the inclusion of fiction. I do not for a moment mean to say that reading for pleasure is to be discountenanced, but that study work should not be made to suffer. In all reference work periodicals play a large part. They may be roughly divided into two great classes, the technical and the popular. The former are indispensable to the scholar, or the expert, and in the rapid advancement of science are the only real source of information. Text-books or treatises are out of date before published; therefore for a correct present view, or a complete history of the development of any science, the technical reviews, and society transactions must be consulted. These will be the principal part of a scientific library, and should be in the large public and college libraries in order to cover advanced study. They have, on the other hand, little place in small libraries—they would seldom be of use, and are very expensive.

To the popular periodicals, then, let us give our attention—for every library, no matter how small, needs these, and no library is too large to find them use-

ful. In the better class of these reviews it is possible, if we know where to look, to find several articles on both sides of almost any subject. Furthermore, these are often written by the foremost authors or scientists, and are in a language intelligible to all. The amateur cannot give the time or patience to wade two volumes deep in the subject his club wishes him to treat in half an hour's speech. The magazine gives just what he wants in several pages. There are periodicals exclusively devoted to every branch of every science, and magazines which, in their files, include articles on all subjects. This mine of information has been opened up by Poole's index.

For more than a century men had been giving to the world, in periodicals, the result of their discoveries—to be read and enjoyed by their contemporaries, but practically lost to subsequent generations. The world's best known books had been exhaustively reviewed, or summarized, but soon these valuable aids to study were buried out of sight by an ever-increasing mass of other valuable matter, which would later, in its turn, be lost. Since 1881, when the third and enlarged edition of Poole's index was published, all this has been retrieved, and is now common property for the asking. Grouped around Poole and keeping pace with the times are the Poole supplements—which ought, perhaps, to be named the "Fletchers," covering the five-year periods since 1881, ending respectively 1886, 1891, 1896. Then the Annual literary index gives a yearly index of subjects and authors, and serves as a supplement to the Poole supplement. For such as cannot be even a year without a periodical index we now have the admirable Cumulative index, bi-monthly, issued by the Cleveland public library, and now beginning its third volume. Thus all the principal periodicals since the beginning of the century may be consulted by reference to one or more of five single books or alphabets.

The Review of reviews must be mentioned as a useful monthly index to

*Read at the Interstate Conference, Evanston, Ill., February 22, 1898.

current periodical literature, but of little value for study reference as compared with the indexes just mentioned. An annual index issued by the Review of reviews, since 1890, is good in its way, though rather superficial. It is, however, the index used, almost to the exclusion of Poole, by England's libraries. We may find the reason for this in its cheaper price, the prevailing prejudice against anything American, and the fact that it indexes 75 English titles which Poole does not. The use of Roman volume numbers is much to be regretted. To make the list of tools complete, mention should be made of the Contents, subject index to general and periodical literature, issued by the West Ham, England, public library, the first part of which, the letter A, has just been published. It covers only the material in this one institution, but as the collection is a representative one, the index will prove useful. Sargent's Reading for the young and its supplement, index the juvenile sets of St Nicholas, Harper's young people, and Wide Awake. While little can be done without the proper tools, nothing can be accomplished without material upon which to use them. Poole and the Cumulative are of little use without a fair assortment of the sets therein indexed. Libraries where many of these sets are available report, without exception, that no other department is more used, fiction excepted, than the one devoted to magazines.

Thus far 442 titles (practically all of them serials published since 1800) have been indexed. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that most of these are necessary in a small library before Poole's index should be purchased or can be of use. Given Poole and a complete set of Littell's living age, and Harper's monthly, more reference work, can be done than with twice the number of reference books not periodicals. A small collection of sets has enabled more than one struggling library to hold its own with the students and club members, and to accomplish work which could not have been done as well with

many works of reference, the purchase of which would have exhausted the whole book fund. I do not say this because my work has blinded me to the value of other books, but give it as the statement I have heard many librarians make.

A collection of 60 full sets would give a growing city library a splendid working basis, and these could be obtained by a systematic purchase extending over five years, without crippling other departments of the library. There are but two methods of buying periodical sets: Subscription from the first issue and the subsequent binding up into volumes, and purchase of complete or incomplete files second-hand. Of the first method, subscription, I cannot now speak; it, with the binding of the volumes, forms a chapter by itself, and then reference work is less concerned with current numbers. On the second method, purchase second-hand, most libraries have to depend. I use the word second-hand advisedly, for the publishers seldom or never can furnish complete sets, and when they can do so it is usually cheaper, and just as satisfactory, to buy second-hand.

While it is difficult for the librarian to decide what titles to put on the subscription list, it is ten times more difficult to pick out what complete sets will be most useful. Sets the library must have, or suffer the humiliation of constantly turning away searchers unsatisfied. Then, unfortunately, trustees and not librarians spend the book fund in all small libraries—the smaller the library the less the librarian's voice is heard. You will not believe it, but it is true that trustees often look upon magazines as pamphlets, to be read for pleasure to while away an hour on the train, or after supper, then to be consigned to dust of attic or ash-heap of cellar. The trustee often regards back numbers or sets as waste paper, or at best something to be purchased by the library only when all else is provided, instead of among the first 100 volumes. I may except one set—every trustee has his pet magazine, and he will not

rest until one or two complete files are on the shelves, even though the set cost \$175 out of \$250 which the library has a year for books. [These figures are given from an actual case of which I heard last month in Massachusetts.] The trustees' antipathy to sets is, I think, caused solely by his business cares. He is a busy man, who has not had occasion to look up any subject hurriedly in a library provided with a good selection of Poole sets. He knows of one set that has helped him—this the library must buy at once. Could he but put himself in place of the public—or even of the librarian who meets the public—he would soon have 50 pet sets.

There is an ideal library in New England for a magazine hater—it has a fixed shelf numbering—and when a periodical outgrows the shelves assigned it the subscription has to be cut off, as there is no more room for the volumes. But the value of periodical sets for reference is becoming better understood of late, and a great change is everywhere noticeable in the use of this material.

The public is entitled to more than that a fair assortment of sets be on the shelves. Periodicals must be made available for easy use with Poole.

Where Poole adds the first and second series together in one consecutive volume number, let your binder do likewise, or stick a paper label on the back of the volume giving Poole number. Always use arabic figures for the volume. The roman are a puzzle to ordinary people.

Be careful to index by the Poole title, which often differs from the title-page. If the library is unfortunate enough to possess the American reprints of English reviews, dating before 1888, and cannot afford to throw them away and replace with the original, great care should be taken in cataloging to get the original volume number, and not the reprint number. See that the London Quarterly review (N. Y. edition) is lettered and indexed as Quarterly review, for this was the original title, and the original was indexed in Poole. Ref-

erences to London quarterly in Poole are to an entirely different review, which was never republished in the United States.

The public cannot easily use Poole's index if it is necessary to hunt in its chronological conspectus for the meaning of an abbreviated title, and then turn to a card catalog to discover that the special volume or set wanted is not in the building at all.

Much time will be saved the attendant, and a great service will be done the public, if a list is posted above where Poole's index is consulted, giving your sets in one alphabet, the abbreviation, followed by the full title, the call number, and the actual volumes in the library. If the volumes are free of access to the student, as should be the case if in any way possible, the call number could be omitted. Think how much time this little device will save the reader as well as the librarian, and outside of a few college libraries nothing of the sort can be seen. If there are other libraries near you, a check of their sets should always be at hand, so that readers may be referred to a certainty and not sent on a wild goose chase. It should be possible to draw from your state library, or nearest large city, the volume needed which you do not possess.

Access to Shelves

EDITOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Oscar Bluemner, in his articles on small library buildings, seems to be ignorant of the fact that the American Library Association has informally agreed, and almost unanimously, that the best way to run a public library is with open shelves. Mr Bluemner is devoting himself to the consideration of a style of library building which the librarians of this country have, by implication at least, voted to be out of date. Will he not attack the problem of the small library building adapted to the access-to-shelves system?

Yours truly,

Springfield, Mass. J. C. DANA.

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Library Bureau - - - - - Publishers	
M. E. AHERN - - - - -	Editor
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:	
J. C. DANA.....	Springfield (Mass.) P. L.
THERESA WEST ELMENDORF.....	Buffalo P. L.
H. L. ELMENDORF.....	St. Louis P. L.
F. M. CRUNDEN.....	Director N. Y. State library school
MELVIL DEWEY.....	Dover (N. H.) P. L.
CAROLINE H. GARLAND.....	Hartford P. L.
CAROLINE M. HEWINS.....	Chicago P. L.
F. H. HILD.....	Osterhout F. L., Wilkes Barre
HANNAH P. JAMES.....	Director library class, Philadelphia
ALICE B. KROEGER, Director library class,	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia
GEORGE ILES.....	New York City
T. L. MONTGOMERY, Wagner Institute of Science library,	Philadelphia
MARY W. PLUMMER, Director library class,	Pratt Institute, Brooklyn
J. C. ROWELL.....	University of California library, Berkeley
KATHARINE L. SHARP, Director State library school,	Champaign, Ill
Subscription - - - - -	\$1 a year
Five copies to one library - - - - -	\$4 a year
Single number - - - - -	20 cents

PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August nor September, and 10 numbers constitute a volume.

A NOTE from W. C. Lane, chairman of the publishing section of the A. L. A., announces that the material for the new edition of Subject Headings is ready for the press, and that the books may be expected about June 15.

THE committee in charge of the local arrangements for the meeting of the N. E. A. desires that those who expect to visit Washington at that time, will send in advance and engage rooms, as there will be a large attendance. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of those interested in libraries at the meeting of the library section.

THE library department of Baker & Taylor Co. has just issued some timely lists of books on American history and on Spain and Cuba. This is in line with what PUBLIC LIBRARIES has said before in these columns. If the librarians will only impress on the booksellers that their ideas have real wants back of them, it will not be long till those ideas are adopted by the book people. Librarians will find these lists prepared by Miss Kelso reliable aids in making up their book orders.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM succeeded to the office of State librarian of Iowa May 1. Mr Brigham is the editor of Midland monthly, and has been identified with literary work for many years. He has a keen appreciation of the mission of the modern library, and is making preparation to put the State library in methods and condition among the first class. His appointment was approved by the Library association of Iowa, and his term will add a new stimulus to library matters in that state.

THE "trippers," as Mr Whitney calls the fortunate librarians who visited the other side of the water last summer, will find many pleasant memories awakening on reading Kate Douglas Wiggin's new book, Penelope's progress. The glorious Sunday in Edinburgh, the delightful Monday wherein visits were made to Holyrood, the castle, the college, St Giles, the council halls, etc., rise up in all their pleasure and beauty as one reads the interesting pages. Dryburgh, Melrose, and the other little villages, stand out as one follows the descriptions given. It is a charming book throughout, and the reader lays it down with regret. Its binding also will have a charm for those "trippers" who were so interested in looking up plaids. It is bound in the Stuart plaid, and the effect is pleasing and unique.

MADAME CORNU, professor of French in the McGill normal school, Montreal, and William Beer, of New Orleans, are the editors of the List of French fiction just published at a dime by the Library Bureau. It names nearly 200 books carefully chosen from 70 representative authors of France, with a special view to the needs of the young and the home circle. No work is offered here from the pens of those writers whose offenses against sound sentiment are the disgrace of modern letters. A few simple plays, suited for parlor production, are included, as also three of Molière's best comedies. Where good translations exist, the most satisfactory are mentioned. We note that many editions in the original French are ac-

accompanied by English introductions and notes of value to the teacher and student; the list, therefore, commends itself as much to the general public as to librarians. As to the notes given us by the editors, we can only say that they recall the quality of Mrs Logan's delightful "appraisal" in the Fiction department of the List for girls and women.

THE plans for the outing at the A. L. A. meeting at Lakewood next month are very inviting, and the prospects for a pleasant meeting are very bright. The program is full of good things for serious consideration, and if time allows all these things to receive due attention, none of those who come to learn need go away unsatisfied. We are sorry not to see a time and place assigned for a discussion of some of the questions relative to the scope and extension of the A. L. A. which have come up for discussion recently. The need of an authorized representative of the A. L. A. to present its ideas and needs at library, club, and public meetings, has been clearly demonstrated at any time in the past two years, and the proper adjustment of that need will do more to further the cause of library extension and progress than any amount of discussion of technical points. While every loyal member of the A. L. A. is always ready to present its cause, still the force of the presentation is often lost by the local relations of the members.

Various other questions which are unsettled in the minds of some of the members should have at least a hearing. No good can come from passing them over, and no harm can result from definite action on them by the association looking toward their definite settlement.

ONE of the most potent factors in the progress of the public library today is the deep and intelligent interest taken in its plans and purposes by the Women's clubs all over the country. Almost as soon as the club movement began it found in the public library a

valuable aid, ready to meet the wants and wishes of those engaged in its advancement. A mutual helpfulness and sympathy has grown up between the two that sheds a powerful influence for good in every community where they exist.

One of the most notable things in this relation is the missionary spirit which the clubs in many localities are manifesting. Realizing the great helpfulness the public library renders to them in their work, those clubs which have grown and developed to an independent position are casting about for ways and means to carry the instrument of their own advancement into the localities where it does not exist. The state federation of clubs in many states has succeeded in obtaining state aid for libraries. Other club organizations have undertaken from their own means, and by solicitation, to set in motion systems of traveling libraries for places without them, and are meeting with unqualified success.

Georgia succeeded in having a library commission appointed through the work of its clubs. In Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, the state federations have undertaken to support systems of traveling libraries which will serve as helpful object lessons in obtaining state aid later. At the annual meeting of the union of literary clubs in Indiana last month, the deepest interest of the whole meeting was manifested in discussing the proposed library legislation, the chief point of which is a library commission to be asked for at the next general assembly. So the good work goes on, and when one reflects on the class of people represented by these clubs, made up as they are in a large measure of mothers and fathers anxious to familiarize themselves with the things that make for righteousness and high living, there is cause for hopefulness for larger things in the future, and for a greater appreciation of the true and the beautiful.

Fiction in Public Libraries*

J. C. Dana

You burn your hand, you see another burn his hand, you read of one who burned his hand. The first is experience; the second, observation; the third, history. Opinions may differ as to which is the best method of education, that by experience, that by observation, or that by history. The best method probably unites the three. But about this there is no question—that to be helpful at all the observation must be accurate and the history must be true. The history must be true, that is, to life in the broad and elemental sense. It is not necessary, in order that it be of value, that it be true to actual facts.

Consider, now, works of the imagination—poetry and prose fiction. They may tell us of events that never occurred; they may change the order of events which did occur; they may transfer events from the land in which they occurred to others; they may invent characters and invent situations—they are history still. In order, however, that they be useful, that they be educational, that they be helpful to those who read them, they must be true to life in the broad sense. They must be true, that is, to human nature. They must portray men and women as thinking and doing the things which we, in reading, at once feel are the things which the men and women there depicted would do under the conditions given.

Every reader, you may say, is, under this rule, in a measure a judge of the truth of the history contained in the novel he may be reading. If, therefore, an untrained, uneducated boy is pleased with the presentation of life which he finds in the cheapest of nickel libraries, if it approves itself to his intelligence as an accurate portrayal of human possibilities, then it is so far true and good, according to the premises laid down. But this, of course, is going too far.

Truth in matters of imaginative history, to wit, the novel, is like excellence in things artistic, largely a matter of taste; and just as in matters artistic the ultimate appeal is to the taste of people of trained intelligence and wide observation and broad sense.

If my premise and my first conclusion therefrom are at all correct, then only those novels for old and for young are helpful which approve themselves as true to human life to persons of good judgment and of trained taste.

The public libraries of the United States, as an examination of a large number of recent reports issued by them will show, are handing out over their counters, to the people young and old which they are founded and maintained to educate, seventy-five or more novels for every twenty books which may be called solid or thoughtful.

An examination of the catalogs of these same public libraries show that 20 to 30 per cent of the books upon their shelves are novels, and show furthermore, that of these novels a very large per cent are books of an inferior kind. An examination of the books themselves, upon the shelves of these libraries, shows that of the novels there found, those most largely called for and most often replaced, those most frequently read by the public, are the inferior ones. These inferior ones are of such a nature that they would, beyond question, by the experienced people referred to above, be pronounced untrue. If untrue they are not helpful, they are harmful.

We would say, then, that the public libraries of this country are putting into the hands of the people, old and young, whom they should be educating, a very large number, even hundreds and thousands and millions every year, of books which are in fact doing harm.

In reply it will be said, perhaps, first, that these books, though not actually true to life, are harmlessly erroneous. This is a difficult thing to prove, at best; who can tell how much injury has been worked by a false conception of life gained through reading stories

*Read before the joint library meeting at Atlantic city, N. J., March 28, 1898.

which are untrue to life as it is actually lived and felt?

It will be said, again, that in the average community a free public library can secure a large group of readers only by offering as bait novels of the inferior kind. But experience has seemed to demonstrate that any library which has on its shelves a collection of the best books by the best authors can be made by its appearance, and by its manner of administration, sufficiently attractive to draw to it as large a number of people, old and young, as the money it has will permit it adequately to serve with books that are good and true.

It may be said, again, that it is the proper function of the public library to amuse to some extent the people who support it. This is partly true, no doubt, but it is not necessary, in order to amuse the patrons of the public library, that there be placed in their hands books of fiction which men of learning and of good taste pronounce false and harmful.

The gist of all this is, that public libraries of this country may well mend their ways, revise their lists of fiction, and cease, under any excuse whatever, no matter how specious, to provide, at public expense, the careless, the ignorant and the unthinking with books which will not help them and which will in most cases surely harm them.

A Word from Alameda, Cal.

EDITOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I was much interested in a communicationsigned Librarian, and in your editorial comment thereon in your May number, which has just reached me.

The trouble complained of there has been a great and growing one in this library. Hundreds of volumes, particularly those in the fiction and juvenile departments, have been rebound three and four times, and the work has commenced within a few months after their first appearance in the library. The kind of sewing used in the binding of the popular books issued by the leading publishers is absolutely worthless for library circulation. It may do for pri-

vate hands when two or three in the family are the only readers, but for general circulation, where the same book is read by fifty or a hundred people, the flimsy machine sewing with weak thread soon makes the book a total wreck.

I am certainly in favor of a library edition of those books that are sought after by the general public. The libraries would, I am sure, be willing to pay more for such an edition, knowing that in the long run much time, temper, and money would be saved. For some time this library has had to employ a professional bookbinder, who is kept constantly at work repairing the new books that go to pieces after a few months, and this, in a comparatively small library, having less than 25,000v.

And now that I am writing, I will give you a few items from our library—one on the extreme western confines of our Republic, in the land which some of our eastern friends have termed "wild and woolly." Alameda has a population of 16,000. We have 7,000 patrons of the library. We have a few hundred less than 25,000v. For the year ending May 31, 1898, we will have issued for home use only 140,000 volumes, an average of 8.75 to each man, woman, and child in the city.

Our salary list is about \$2,800, making the cost of getting the books to the people only 2 cents per volume. I have carefully examined the reports of the various libraries as they appear in your valuable monthly, and have failed to see any that compared with those I have given.

If this letter will lead to a larger and wider exchange of idea and suggestion between the librarians of our country, not only on the important subject which has called it forth but upon that far greater theme, the preservation and up-building of the great institutions of civilization and education that are under our control, my purpose will be more than accomplished.

With earnest wishes for the success of
PUBLIC LIBRARIES, faithfully yours,
CHARLES L. WELLER.

Child-work at Pratt Institute Free Library

M. W. Plummer

The first of a projected series of lectures for children was given at Pratt institute free library, on Saturday afternoon, May 7. The lecturer was Charles M. Skinner, of the Brooklyn Eagle, author of *Nature in a city yard* and *With feet to the earth*, and his subject was *How the spring comes*.

It was only a week beforehand that the date was set and that admission tickets could be given out, and these were eagerly asked for, and the room quite filled when the time came. Aside from children under 14, most of whom had library cards, and of whom there were about 150 present, no one had been notified or was in attendance, except some of the library staff and students, and a few kindergartners.

Mr Skinner's apparatus consisted of a blackboard, an apple with a lead pencil for an axis, dogwood, cocoons, logs of wood of several kinds, a hornet's nest (vacant), etc. With these he illustrated the recurrence of spring on the globe, the unfolding of vegetation, the growth of trees, the transformations of insects, the fertilization of plants, etc.

For nearly an hour he held the quiet attention of his unusual audience, talking to them not so much from the point of view of the scientist as from that of the lover of nature. The talk was valuable from its suggestiveness, stimulating the curiosity of the children, to know more, and resulted in a rush for books in the children's library afterwards. Of course, this had been expected and planned for, some 140v. on the subjects in question having been reserved for the occasion. The Library school students, who were assisting in the room, were besieged with the questions that had arisen in the minds of the children during Mr Skinner's talk, and found their scientific resources pretty thoroughly taxed to meet the emergency. Copies of a list arranged by subjects, giving references to books and parts of books, to single poems

and stories, had been prepared and placed on the tables, and the children fell upon these at once, and used them easily, deciding at once on what subject they wished further information, and seeking the book that contained it. On Monday the demand continued.

A better-behaved audience could not have been found, though some of the children admitted might possibly have been counted on for disturbance. Very few children under eight were admitted. The girls were requested to take off their hats, in order that those behind them might see, and complied readily. When the lecturer asked an occasional question, the replies were prompt and came from boys and girls alike. The success of this first lecture will probably lead to a course next year. (One list of the books reserved is appended.)

The spring exhibition in the children's room, of wild flowers and pictures of birds, has attracted considerable attention, especially from little girls. Portraits of bird lovers and students, such as Audubon, Thoreau, Burroughs, etc., have been placed on the bulletin boards, with circulars of the Audubon society.

A few seats have been put in the children's park on the south side of the library building, and it is hoped that another year some flower gardens may be started there.

List of books reserved for the children.

Adams	Nests and eggs of familiar birds	598
Alden	World of little people	JF 595
Alger, tr.	Little flowers of St. Francis of Assisi	J922
Andersen	Fairy tales	J839
Andrews	Stories Mother Nature told her children	JF 504
Ballard	Among the moths and butterflies	J595
Bamford	Look-about club	J590
—	My land and water friends	JF 590
—	Second year of the Look-about club	J590
—	Up and down the brooks	J595
Beard	American boy's book of sport	J796
—	Curious homes and their tenants	J519
Bellamy and Goodwin.	Open sesame v. 1-3	J808

Bergen	Glimpses at the plant world	J580	Johonnot	Neighbors with wings and fins	J598
Blanchan	Bird neighbors	R598	Kingsley	Madam How and Lady Why	J551
Bolton	Famous men of science	J925	—	Water babies	J2K550
Brabourne	Magic oak-tree	J2	Kirby	World by the fireside	J504
Brightwen	Inmates of my house and garden	J590	Lang	Animal story book	J590
—	More about wild nature	J590	Linton	Blue poetry book	J821
—	Wild nature won by kindness	J590	Lowell	Flower and the star	J2
Buckland	Curiosities of natural history v. 1	J590	McCook	Vision of Sir Launfal	J811
Burroughs	Birds and bees	J814	—	Old farm fairies	J1
—	Birds and poets	J814	—	Tenants of an old farm	J595
—	Fresh fields	J814	Mann	Flower people	J580
—	Little nature studies for little people	J372	Maskell	Children with the birds	J598
—	Locusts and wild honey	J814	—	Children with the fishes	J597
—	Pepacton	J814	Merriam	Birds through an opera-glass	JF598
—	Riverby	J814	Miller	In nesting time	J598
—	Signs and seasons	J814	—	Our home pets	J636
—	Wake-robin	J814	—	Queer pets at Marcy's	J590
Burt	Little nature studies	J372	Morley	Seed-babies	J372
Carrington	Wonderful tools	J590	Morley	Song of life	J590
Cary	Ballads for little folks	J811	Noel	Buz; or, the life and adventures of a honey-bee	J595
Champlin	Young folks' cyclopedia of games and sports	RJ790	Norton	Heart of oak books. v. 4, v. 6	J828
Chapman	Birds of eastern North America	J598	Old English	ballads	J821
Church	Birds and their ways	J598	Patmore	Children's garland	J821
Conant	Butterfly hunters	J595	Pierson	Among the meadow people	J591
Craik	Little lame prince	J2	Pierce	Audobon's adventures	J925
Dana	Plants and their children	J581	Poulsson	In the child world	J372
Darwin	What Mr Darwin saw	J508	Pratt	Fairyland of flowers	J580
Dodge	New baby world	J818	Prentiss	Only a dandelion	J1
Duncan	Heroes of science	J925	Pyle	Robin Hood	J1
Dyson	Stories of the trees	J582	Richards	Four feet, two feet, and no feet	J590
Fisher (Arabella Buckley),	Fairyland of science	JF504	Rollins	Finding of the gentian	J1
—	Life and her children	JF593	—	Little page fern	J811
—	Through magic glasses	J504	St John	Wordsworth for the young	J821
—	Winners in life's race	JF596	Scollard	Boy's book of rhyme	J821
Flagg	Year with the birds	J598	Scudder, H. E.	Children's book	J828
Gibson	Eye Spy	J595	—	Dream children	J1
—	My studio neighbor	J580	Scudder, S. H.	Frail children of the air	J595
Goddard	Wonderful stories from northern lands	JF2	—	Life of a butterfly	J595
Godolphin	Æsop's fables	J888	Sherman	Little-folk lyrics	J811
Graham	Country pastimes for boys	J796	Skinner, C. M.	Nature in a city yard	J814
Grandma's	rhymes and chimes	J811	Spear	Leaves and flowers	J580
Grant	Our common birds	J598	Stevenson	Boys and girls in biology	J570
Gray	How plants grow	J581	Taylor	Underground	JF553
Gould	Mother nature's children	J268	Tenney	Young folks pictures and stories of animals	J818
Hawthorne	Tanglewood tales	J1	Thaxter	Stories and poems for children	J811
Holden	Charles Darwin	J925	Thomas	In the young world	J811
—	Louis Agassiz	J925	Thoreau	Excursions	J818
Hook	Little people	J595	White	Natural history of Selborne	J590
Howitt	Boy's country book	J2	Whittier	Child life	J808
—	Pictures from nature	JF504	Wilde	Happy prince	J2
Ingelow	Poems	J8211	Wiltse	Brave baby	J1
Ingersoll	Country cousins	J590	Wood	Petland revisited	J590
—	Friends worth knowing	J590	Wright and Coues.	Citizen bird	J598
—	Wild neighbors	J599	Bound volumes of St Nicholas, Wide Awake, Harper's Round Table, and Child-Garden.		
Jewitt	Bunny stories	J1	*Audubon	Birds of America	
Jefferies	Wood magic	J2	*Bendir	North American birds. Colored plates of eggs.	
Johnson	Little classics. Nature	J828			
Johonnot	Grandfather's stories	J1			

*These were brought down from the art reference room at certain hours, and reserved for the children to look at under supervision.

Ethology

J. C. Rowell, librarian of University of California

[The following notes, of special interest to classifiers, are condensed from the more extended account furnished by Associate Prof. Thomas P. Bailey jr, whose course of instruction in Ethology in the University of California is the first of the kind, I believe, given in any American university. J. C. ROWELL.
Berkeley, Cal., January, 1898.]

Ethology may be defined as the science of concrete, generic personality, and of the kinds and types of persons living in social relationship. The development of character in the individual, considered ontogenetically and phylogenetically is the most immediately important topic of ethology treated in the writer's classes in the University of California. The study of national and social character is evidently but a step from the study of individual character.

The synonyms—characterology, study, science, philosophy and psychology of character, science of personality—may serve to more clearly designate and define ethology.

As the science of character, ethology differs from psychology—"the science of the phenomena of consciousness," as mental *traits* differ from mental *states*. The former is concrete and generic; the latter abstract and specific.

Ethics, or moral science, is variously defined as the science of conduct (Spencer), the art of conduct (Mill)—but treated in an abstract and specific way. Ethology, again more concrete and generic, has regard to moral tendencies and development. Character is ethical, but it is also religious, æsthetic, logical, social, biological, etc.

Ethology is a basic study for pedagogy and the art of education, for which abstracts psychology has done so little. In fact, the work done in the Tompkins' observational school of Oakland, Cal., is carried on upon ethological principles, with consequent revision and adaptation of educational ideas and practices.

The University of California course

14, Introduction to Ethology, embraces such topics as Critique of animal and human instinct, Religious origin of institutional tendencies, Ethology of the sense of humor and its cognates, Relation of conscience to character, etc.

The place for ethology in the University of California library classification should be class 15, with subdivisions for child-study (instead of 305p); intelligence of animals, instinct, temperament, physiognomy and phrenology, and numerous cross-references to history of civilization, anthropology, etc., should be introduced.

A great number of books on ethological subjects has appeared of late years, especially in France. For fuller information the classifier is referred to Levy's *Psychologie du caractère*, 1896 (with bibliography), A. F. Shands' article in *Mind*, April, 1896; numerous books by Paulhan, Fouillée, Ribot, Perez, etc., published and reviewed in philosophical magazines during the last five years.

Dedication of the Smiley Memorial Library Building

On April 29 the citizens of Redlands, Cal., were called together to celebrate the dedication of the new Memorial library building, built by Albert K. Smiley. The day previous the public library of about 5000v. was removed to its new quarters, and stood ready to welcome its old friends in its present surroundings.

About two and one-half years ago Mr Smiley began the purchase of land near the heart of the city for a public park, and continued his acquisitions until 16 acres were obtained. He then began improving it by laying out driveways, putting down cement walks and planting choice trees, shrubs, and flowers, such as the climate of Southern California brings to perfection, and one year ago began the erection of a library building on it, which on April 29 was formally deeded by Mr Smiley and his wife to the city of Redlands.

The building is of the Moorish or

Mission style of architecture, suggestive of the sacrifices and romances of early days, and well adapted to public buildings, and is as substantial as stone, brick, and oak can make it.

The building is L shape, constructed of brick with trimmings of stone, and tile roof. Outside the walls, next to the court, formed by two wings, runs a colonnade intended to be inclosed with glass and used for curio exhibitions. The vestibule, separated from the main room by archways, supported by marble columns, is 14x14 feet. The central part of the building is the delivery room, which communicates by wide archways on three sides with the reading room 24x35, the reference room 22x24, and the book room 24x35, thus giving the librarian oversight of the whole building. In addition to this are a ladies' parlor 12x15, and the librarian's room of the same size. There are ample facilities for storage and heating apparatus, also a fumigating room, in the basement. From the reading room a stairway leads to the trustees' room, from which a second flight leads to the observatory.

The finish is of quartered oak of the best workmanship, the carvings being in excellent taste. No expense has been spared in furnishing, as chairs, tables, pictures, statuary and the grandfather's clock testify. About \$60,000 has been expended on the house and grounds, and Mr Smiley asks the privilege of further beautifying the grounds.

In response to a call made in 1894 by Alfred H. Smiley, a brother of our recent benefactor, funds were subscribed for the purchase of books, and the library was organized with Alfred H. Smiley as president of its board of trustees, a position he has ever since held, largely shaping its policy and giving freely of his means. It has since been liberally maintained by the city.

The Smiley brothers have always been most liberal where the welfare of Redlands, their winter home, is concerned, preferring an unostentatious life for themselves while contributing to the intellectual, moral, and religious

uplifting of society. For this last act Albert K. Smiley and his honored wife, by whose sympathy and help it was consummated, will be held in grateful and loving remembrance.

M. FRANCES ENGLISH.

As We See Others

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I have just read the short article, As others see us, in the May PUBLIC LIBRARIES with pleasure and keen satisfaction, because this morning's mail brings me postal cards from the librarians of two of the most prominent libraries in England, on which I was obliged to pay six cents each because the necessary postage had not been put on by the senders. I paid the due six cents very gladly, because I wanted to know whether they came from assistants or from the librarian in chief. It will be a satisfaction to the library school students to know that they were signed by the librarian in chief and not by an assistant; all of which shows that the pot should not call the kettle black.

Yours very truly,

FRANK P. HILL.

The same mail which brought the above brought PUBLIC LIBRARIES a letter from a prominent library man in England on which was due six cents.

Addresses Wanted

As it appears that some booksellers and the Library Bureau have no complete list of the persons who have ordered the "Expansive classification" through them, and as the names of these buyers have not been communicated to me, I request all such persons and libraries to send to me their address and the name of their agents. This I do at the suggestion of the Library Bureau, to insure the prompt and correct forwarding of the sheets which are yet to be published.

C. A. CUTTER,

Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

American Library Association

Local Plans

The local committee is able to give an outline of the entertainment which it intends to provide for the A. L. A. during its sessions at Lakewood.

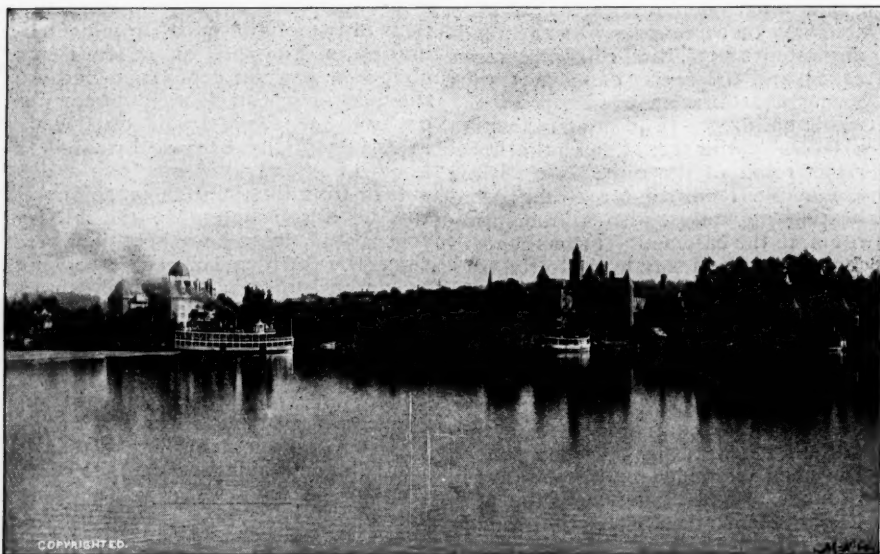
Saturday, July 2, in the evening, an informal reception will be held in the Waldmere, at which many Jamestown citizens will be present.

Sunday, members of the association are cordially invited to attend the services in the various churches at James-

ers will be chartered for an excursion to the north end of the lake, returning to Long Point, midway, for a picnic luncheon. On the evening of Wednesday, or another evening of the convention, it is arranged to have a theater party at Celeron.

As the association will spend the day at Chautauqua on Thursday, July 7, the local committee has omitted this day from its calendar.

Friday, in the afternoon, there will be an excursion by trolley car over the various routes in the city of Jamestown,



The Kent

The Waldmere

town. In the evening it is the intention to have a song service in one of the two hotels at Lakewood.

Monday, the Fourth of July, Mr and Mrs Wm. H. Proudft will give a garden party at their beautiful summer home, Shadyside, adjoining Lakewood. Opportunity during the day will be afforded for visiting Celeron, the Coney island of Chautauqua lake, and in the evening it is proposed to have fireworks at Lakewood.

Wednesday, in the afternoon, steam-

stopping at points of greatest interest.

On Saturday, or early in the following week, the committee will arrange for a special excursion to Niagara Falls, with specially low rates of fare; and at the Falls exceptional facilities will be afforded for viewing the principal attractions.

It is hoped to make this week one of the most enjoyable in the experience of the association. The lake is a genuine pleasure resort, affording recreation of all kinds, boating, fishing, and steam-

boat excursions, with country drives and bicycling, and opportunity for delightful tramps. The committee has so arranged its entertainment plans that time will be left to members for their own enjoyment—a margin of leisure, in which to indulge in boating, tramping, fishing, cycling, or “plain resting”—for it is the emphatic decision that the conference shall be a time of rest, as well as of business and pleasure.

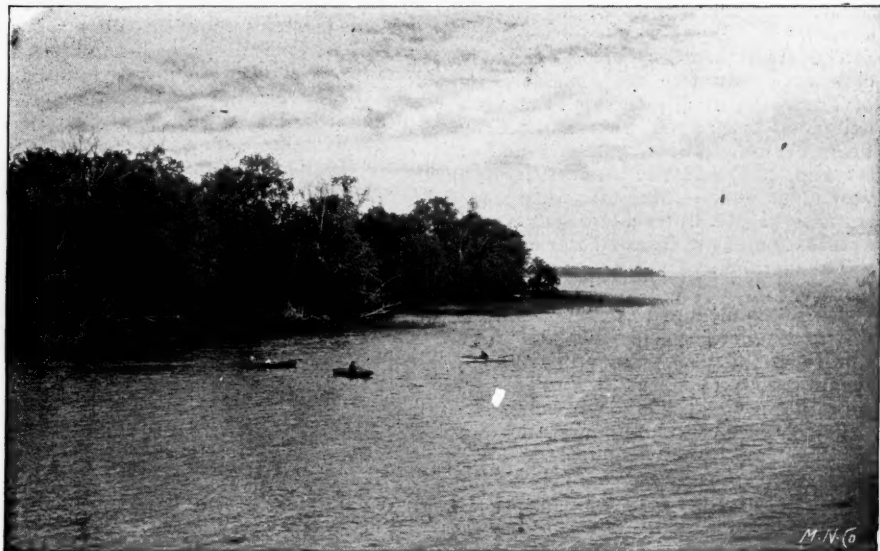
Post-Conference

The post-conference rest meets with general approval. Many are planning

scenes faithfully, they give but an inadequate idea of the beauty and attractions of the place and its surroundings.

One illustration shows the Kent and the Waldmere, the two hotels that will receive those in attendance at the conference. Their accommodations are ample, comfortable and pleasant. They are only a short distance apart, connected by a broad, green lawn, sloping to the lake.

The other pictures, taken from the verandas of the hotels, reveal, as well



On fishing grounds near Lakewood

to stay, and ample accommodations are assured at the two hotels and cottages. This week of real vacation, rest, and pastime will be a delightful finish to what is hoped may be a most successful conference.

Special

The accompanying illustrations afford a glimpse of Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, the meeting place of the American Library Association for 1898. Though the pictures reproduce the

as black and white can, some of the views that are in waiting to delight the eyes of all.

R. R. rates

A rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been allowed by the Central passenger association. These rates are good from June 30 to July 18. The usual party will go from Chicago, and those who desire to join it should write G. B. Melency, Library Bureau, as early as possible.

Illinois Library School

Lutie E. Stearns visited the school May 14 to 17, giving talks to the classes on children's reading and on library advertising. Miss Stearns's lectures were much enjoyed, and attracted outsiders as well as members of the library school. At the meeting of the Library club on the 16th, Miss Stearns told of the Wisconsin traveling libraries and their work, the lecture being illustrated by stereopticon views.

The senior class was entertained May 14, at the home of the director, at a lunch given in their honor, for Miss Stearns, by the faculty of the library school.

The April meeting of the Library club was devoted to the consideration of Processes of illustration, the club being addressed on that subject by Prof. Frederick, of the department of art and design in the university, in a very clear and helpful talk, with illustrations of the different methods and processes and the finished work.

The members of the junior class who went to Chicago for a week of library visiting began their work on the afternoon of April 30, in the attractive library room at Armour institute of technology. This was the only one-room library visited, and proved an excellent object lesson in convenience of arrangement and economy of space.

Monday morning at the Newberry was devoted almost exclusively to the classification, Merrill book numbers, cataloging, and the Rudolph indexer. Everybody regretted the limited time, and cherishes a secret hope that he may be able some time to enjoy at his leisure the treasures of the museum, look up his family tree in their genealogical records, and avail himself of their aid in the investigation of some pet subject.

There was a delightful day at Evanston in the Evanston free public, Garrett Biblical, and Orrington Lunt libraries. At the free public library the work with the school children was a feature of especial interest. At the Garrett

Biblical institute Mr Bishop exhibited some valuable photographic reproductions of old manuscripts and specimens of curious bindings, filled the heart of the one meek Methodist in the class with sinful pride by his account of their unrivaled collection of Wesleyana, and gave numerous practical suggestions upon How not to run a library.

At the Orrington Lunt library, in the absence of Miss Ambrose, Miss Smith gave an informal talk upon their work and management of the seminar rooms.

With Mr Hild as guide a tour of the new Chicago public library was made, from the trustee's room on the upper floor to the engine rooms in the lower basement. There is so much to admire in this beautiful building that it would be difficult to particularize. The study room and room for special reference work will appeal to the student. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of the employes, and every means employed to facilitate the service of the public. The special delivery station system was of interest, so large a per cent of the circulation being carried on by this means. An invitation to attend a meeting of the Chicago Round Table was an unexpected pleasure. Mr Patterson gave a talk illustrated with stereopticon views upon Washington in war time. This was based on Mr Patterson's recent visit to Washington. On Thursday evening the library school had the pleasure of meeting the Chicago Library club at the house warming of the new book firm, Hayes, Cooke & Co.

Every possible attention was offered by the library staff at the Chicago university library, and all details of work and records of the different departments fully explained. The amount and excellence of the work being accomplished in such crowded quarters was a subject of general comment. Some time was spent in a few of the departmental libraries which form such an important feature in the Chicago university system.

An enjoyable morning was spent at the John Crerar library. Mr Andrews outlined the general policy of the library, and gave an interesting description of their system of selecting books. Work rooms and stacks were visited and a few of the rare books shown.

At the Chicago Normal school Col. Parker talked briefly upon children's reading, and gave their plan of testing children's books. Good suggestions were received as to the collecting and mounting of clippings and pictures, and the attractive arrangement of this material for class use. The last library visit was made Saturday morning at Scoville institute. They were in gala attire, ready for their poster exhibit which was to open the following Monday night. There are many charming things about the Scoville library, but the most charming is that it seems to be a realization of the theory that a library should be the center of public happiness as well as of public education.

Between different library trips Miss Sharp had considerably booked a number of side trips, which looked very alluring in the itinerary and proved most satisfactory. Among the most enjoyable of these was one to Mr Ringer's bindery, where an opportunity was afforded of observing all the processes of binding. The work is so swiftly and skillfully done, that to the uninitiated there is a perfect fascination about it. Points not understood were made plain, and some samples of especially beautiful binding shown.

Through the courtesy of the Times-Herald a similar opportunity was given to see the mechanical making up and printing of the Evening Post.

A cordial welcome was received at the Library Bureau, and an hour spent in examining library furniture and fittings, and the library system as adopted by other branches of business.

A trip to Hull House furnished a glimpse of settlement work.

For the especial pleasure of hearing Josef Hoffman at the Auditorium,

Friday afternoon, thanks are due Miss Sharp.

Individual visits to McClurg's and Brentano's, the Field museum, Art institute, and the various art stores, completed the week's program.

As to the value of the trip, there is no difference of opinion among the members of the class. The general impression gained of the arrangement, fittings and routine of the different libraries, the clear and detailed explanation as to methods of work so courteously given by librarians and assistants, have furnished two very important aids to the work of the student—material for comparative study, and practical illustration of methods studied.

An Attractive Bulletin

The following bulletin was prepared by the Cleveland public library:

Cuba and the Cubans	Cabrera
Cuba in war time	Davis
Cuba with pen and pencil	Hazard

United States intervention in Cuba, No. Am. (Mr. 98)	
United States' duty to Cuba	Forum (Mr. 98)
United States and Cuba	R. of Rs. 15:106

Baxley. Spain	
allou. Due south	
Brief history of our late war with Spain	Cosmop. Nov. 97

A historical sketch: Spain and Cuba, Outlook (Apr. 9, 98)	
cross the country of the little king	Lent
Among the Spanish people	Rose

Latimer. Spain in XIX century	
orente. History of the Spanish Inquisition and of the castanet	Taylor

Irving. Spanish papers	
n northern Spain.	Gadow
Impressions of Spain	Herbert

Bentley. Cuban republic as it is, Il. Am. 21-71	
abock. Spain and Cuba	Chaut. 24, 584
Bloomfield. A Cuban expedition	

Réal condition of Cuba to-day	Bonsol.
ea, G. B. Facts and fakes about Cuba	
Rowan. Island of Cuba	

Exchanging ammunition for food, Harp. W. 40, 546	
verett. Cuba without war	Scrib. M. 11, 876
lliott. Dairy of an idle woman in Spain	

California Library Association

The May meeting of the association was held on the evening of the 13th, in the library of the University of California, at Berkeley. J. C. Rowell cordially welcomed the association to the university. On the regular program Prof. Edward B. Clapp read a paper treating of the Libraries of the ancients, which proved of great interest to those present. The speaker passed in review what is known of the libraries of Egypt, Greece, Alexandria and Rome. Prof. Bernard Moses spoke of his experiences as a book hunter in Spain. He pointed out the position which Madrid occupies in being the only center of books and learning in that country. While in Madrid the bookstores and libraries are conducted as in any other large city in Europe, in the provinces, on the other hand, there is no reading, no demand for books, and even in such cities as Barcelona and Seville the trade is represented by ignorant and lazy peddlers, whose stock in trade is deposited in a heap in the market place, or in a corner of the single room in which the owner and his family live.

The title of Prof. Thomas R. Bacon's paper was announced as, Before libraries—what? but notwithstanding the announcement, the paper was not a study in archæology.

Prof. Bacon's remarks, which were witty and wise, were devoted to showing the character of European book collections before the inauguration of the modern free public library. He pointed out the services rendered by monastic institutions and the royal courts in preserving libraries from generation to generation, which without the protection of permanent institutions would have been dispersed and destroyed. The speaker also referred to the difficulties experienced by scholars even in the 18th century in securing the books necessary for their investigations. The great circulating libraries of England, it was shown, were a development from the 18th century habit of

reading in bookstores, when men paid a small fee for the privilege of reading books which they did not care to purchase.

On the recommendation of the Publication committee it was decided to issue no. 2 of the Publications of the C. L. A., containing papers by Prof. Edward A. Ross and Chas. S. Greene.

After the meeting Mr Rowell displayed the bibliographical and other rarities of the library. These were greatly appreciated by all present, and some time was spent in their inspection.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART,
Secretary.

Co-Operation between Public Libraries and Y. M. C. Associations

Y. M. C. associations in this country number 1,429. Of these 374 carry on educational work, having classes day or evening for study in subjects other than the Bible and allied topics. These classes include about 26,000 young men; chief among the studies taken up are bookkeeping, electricity, civil government, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, freehand drawing, carpentry, wood-carving, applied mechanics, hygiene, English, arithmetic, algebra and geometry.

Without doubt, in a great many cases, Y. M. C. A. secretaries have called upon librarians of public libraries for books, lists, talks, etc., and have secured them. No systematic effort seems to have been made, however, to promote coöperation, and no record of attempts at co-operation seems to have been published in any library periodical.

I wish to put together such ideas as I can gather on this subject, possibly for publication, and shall be much pleased if librarians will send to me memoranda in regard to actual co-operation which they know to have been carried on between libraries and Y. M. C. associations, and suggestions as to what may be done in this direction.

IDA M. TAYLOR,
City library, Springfield, Mass.

The Free Library of Philadelphia

On Friday, April 29, the Germantown branch of the Free library was transferred into its new quarters. The new building is a charming relic of the Colonial period. It is celebrated for its woodwork, and four of the mantelpieces have been restored with great care. The exterior is a specimen of the old style, and except for renovation has not been interfered with. The building stands about 300 feet from Main street, and is now one of the features of (Germantown) Vernon park. The removal of this branch to its new home was celebrated by a very pleasant public meeting on Friday evening, April 29.

The librarian, John Thomson, opened the proceedings by extending, in the name of Dr Pepper, a very cordial welcome to all who were present, and explaining shortly the rise and progress of the Free library, which was opened in the city hall on March 12, 1894. The earliest of its branches was opened in the building of the Wagner free institute of science on October 18, 1892, so that in less than five and a half years this movement, by its phenomenal growth, has shown how great was the want it supplies to the community of this widespread and largely populated city. The librarian also read an address prepared by J. G. Rosengarten, one of the trustees, but who was prevented from being present by sickness in his house. Mr Rosengarten traced the rise of the library, and bestowed great praise upon the administration and its army of assistants.

Mr Seeds delivered an admirable address, in which he explained how even those who had hesitated as to the prudence of expending considerable sums from the municipal funds in the maintenance of the Free library were nearly all now favorable to the movement; that many one-time opponents were now cordial supporters, and that the genuineness of the need for a library was admitted on all sides, and that the Free library, by its adaptability to the

wants of the people, and the generous nature of its administration, had forged to the front of approved municipal movements. He dwelt at some length upon the necessity of a new central building, both for the benefit of the public and also on the ground of safety for the proper housing of the valuable collection of books which was being so rapidly gathered together in the library.

William R. Wister, a member of the family to whom this old, historical mansion had belonged, followed in some very pleasant reminiscences of the house.

After the meeting was over, he and two or three of the older members of the family extended to the officials of the library their warmest congratulations on the conversion of this old house to such practical and useful purposes.

Library Notes

Melvil Dewey

Library mender—Many libraries not large enough to afford a bindery, with the necessary machinery and equipment, can well afford to have a mender who shall give the whole or a part of her time to the simple repairs which require little machinery. Miss H. P. James, of Wilkes-Barre, has for years, in her lectures before the Library school, given most interesting tangible illustrations of the amount that can be saved the library by the deft fingers of a skillful mender on the library staff, and we have urged our students to acquire this knowledge and manual dexterity as a very valuable accomplishment. In the larger libraries a professional mender might use her whole time to advantage. We propose hereafter in the New York State library, where we have a bindery with six regular workmen, to put on one mender, not alone for the books and pamphlets, but also for our large manuscript collection. It is as true of books as of clothing that A stitch in time saves nine, yet it would not pay to send a book out of the building to a

bindery, with the attendant risk and expense and the labor of charging and receiving, for only one to five minutes work. As a result, the difficulty which could be remedied for a trifle by a mender grows so serious that it soon involves the expense of going to the bindery.

Shelf lists on cards—I imagine the question on page 507 had at the end, "on cards," or it would hardly have been answered as if the regular shelf list of libraries was on cards. There has been a growing tendency in the last few years to adopt this form, but I have studied this question for many years, and have yet to hear arguments strong enough to make me willing to allow a shelf list on cards or slips. For most purposes the card system is an immense advance on books and economy, and convenience requires its adoption, but the shelf list is in its nature an inventory. The danger of removal or alteration is greater with cards than in a book, and if a skillful book thief undertook his operations in a library he could much more easily manipulate a shelf list on cards in covering up his tracks.

Beside this question of safety is the considerable consideration of the charitable effect secured by shelf lists on sheets. My experience leads me to believe that the best combination of the advantages of the card and sheet system is what is called the New York shelf list, where we use instead of 25 by 20 cm. a sheet 7½ by 20 cm. in long, narrow binders.

Editorial paragraphing—The fad of breaking editorial comments into separate articles without headings, by introducing stars or some little ornament, has spread widely. Like most fads it has its absurd side. Not a few journals in charge of able and scholarly men have adopted the general plan, including an amusing disregard of the proper function of the paragraph. Instead of using the stars to separate distinct subjects, they have usurped the function of the paragraph, and the printer seems to put them in at some-

thing like regular intervals regardless of the sense. Not infrequently the same subject treated in three paragraphs is separated by stars, so that the reader thinks he has completed the topic; but when he begins an apparently new one he discovers that it is simply the second paragraph of the first fenced off from its proper connections. The proper use of stars is to take the place of a center or side head, and when they are used instead of the ordinary paragraph, it shows a reprehensible carelessness on the part of the editor.

Clippings in books—Every student meets frequently in papers and magazines material which he would be glad to keep and preserve with some book. If simply laid inside the cover it is apt to be lost. A very cheap and practical device is to use a high cut manilla envelope, with the opening toward the hinge of the book, and tip it into the back, something after the style of the now common card pockets. If tipped in at the edge it can be removed without soiling the book at any time. Two sizes, one for small and one for large books, would be ample, as the envelope need not fit each book if it simply does not project beyond the covers. In such pockets can be put reviews, criticisms, corrections, or supplementary matter, which will add greatly to the value of the book, and on the outside of the envelope can be noted briefly the points covered, so that it shall be unnecessary to look over the clippings for something not there; a word or two on the pocket would suffice, and the reader would for particulars inquire within.

The librarian's educational motto—To the great mass of boys and girls the school can barely give the tools with which to get an education after they are forced to begin their life work as breadwinners. Few are optimistic enough to hope that we can change this condition very rapidly. The great problem of the day is therefore to carry on the education after the elementary steps have been taken in the free public

schools. There are numerous agencies at work in this direction, reading rooms, reference and lending libraries, museums, summer, vacation and night schools, correspondence and other forms of extension teaching, reading circles and study clubs; but by far the greatest agent is good reading, and the greatest work before the schools is to send out their pupils with greater skill in the use of books and libraries, with a stronger taste for good reading, and practical dislike for the weak, frivolous, and sensational, and with a genuine love if possible for the best literature. This idea is taking strong hold on all sides, and New York has recently appointed a literature inspector, who as an expert will give his whole time to developing this needed inspirational teaching in the 600 high schools and academies of the state. The National Educational association, by unanimous vote at its 1896 meeting, officially recognized the demand by amending the constitution and providing for a distinct department to be devoted to libraries as a leading factor in education. The end seems at hand. An educational system which contents itself with teaching to read and then fails to see that the best reading is provided, when undesirable reading is so cheap and plentiful as to be a constant menace to the public good, is, as Huxley wisely said, as inconsistent and absurd as to teach our children the expert use of the knife, fork, and spoon, and then provide them with no food. The most important thing before the professional educators today is the broadening going on so rapidly in their conception of their duties to their profession and to the public. Too many have thought of their work as limited to schools for the young during a short period of tuition. The true conception is that we should be responsible for higher as well as elementary education, for adults as well as for children, for educational work in the homes as well as in the school-houses, and during life as well as for a limited course. In a nutshell, the motto of the extended work should be,

higher education for adults at home during life.

The picture as a propagandist—The New York State library has long been collecting lantern slides for the use of the institutions depending on it for books and pictures. We have several thousand slides classified under D. C. heads, and minutely indexed so that we can produce our references on any topic on a moment's notice. These are used to advance every other subject and cause. They ought to be used more to advance library interests directly. We have therefore started a collection to which we ask contributions of photographs of buildings, exteriors or interiors, special rooms, stacks, binderies, or anything useful as an illustration of the importance or desirability of public libraries. These will be used not alone for the library school, but will be lent for use in public lectures, specially in rousing interest for the establishment or reorganization of a public library in any locality. We shall be glad for suggestions of desirable additions from anyone interested, and hope to make the collection largely useful to others. Particularly attractive library exteriors will naturally form the larger part of the collection.

Robert E. McKisson, mayor of Cleveland, has courteously placed at the disposal of the librarian of the Cleveland public library copies of his annual message for distribution to libraries and other institutions. It forms a pamphlet of 35 pages, with illustrations, showing the progress of various municipal improvements. It will be sent, without charge, to any institution applying. Address, PUBLIC LIBRARY, Cleveland.

An English cumulative list of publications of 1897 has been issued by Cedric Chivers and Armistead Cay in connection with their new book list. It differs from the American cumulative index in that it does not include periodical material, following more the plan of the Annual literary index.

News from the Field

East

Lilian Stedman has been elected librarian of the public library of Suffield, Conn.

Fannie Foulds has resigned as librarian of Manchester (Ct.) public library. Mrs F. O. Boynton is her successor.

The will of the late F. S. Stevens, of New Bedford, Mass., gives \$10,000 to Swansea, Mass., for a public library building.

Mrs W. E. Holt has resigned her position as librarian of Temple, Mass., Mrs W. E. Heywood has been elected to her place.

Edward Dickinson, assistant librarian of Amherst college, died at his home in Amherst, Mass., May 3, of heart disease.

An active library has been started at Old Orchard, Me., through the efforts of the club women of the place. The library started out with 400v. donated by the citizens last March, and has since rapidly grown through the generous aid of the citizens of this popular summer resort.

Amherst, Mass., with a population of 4,800, is well supplied with libraries. Amherst college library, with 70,000v., is open to everyone thirteen hours a day. The State college also opens to the people its reference library of 19,000v. There are two town libraries, one of 7600v. and another of 2300v. There is also a delivery station in South Amherst. During 1897, 2500v. were circulated from the town libraries, or five books for every inhabitant.

Central Atlantic

Mary C. Brooks, Pratt, '97, has been appointed second assistant at the Erie (Pa.) public library.

Elizabeth Wales, librarian of Carnegie library, at Braddock, Pa., has resigned her position.

The tenth branch of the New York Free Circulating library will be opened June 1, at 215 E. 24th street.

The Ladies' library of Middlebury, Vt., received \$5,000 by the will of the late Emily Starr of that place.

Mrs Andrew Carnegie has placed an order for a \$10,000 organ for the Carnegie library at Braddock, Pa.

Katharine M. Mack, Pratt, '95, formerly assistant-in-charge of the Astral branch, Pratt Institute Free library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Erie (Pa.) public library.

The Brooks' homestead, in Dunkirk, N. Y., has been offered to the Young Men's association of that city as a permanent home and a free library. The property is valued at \$150,000.

The first branch of the Carnegie library in Pittsburg was formally presented to the public on April 10. It is a substantial brick building, well equipped, and already contains 6,000v., besides its periodicals.

Eliza E. Smith of Lancaster, Pa., has given a library building to that city in memory of her father, A. H. Smith. She will also equip the library with books and other necessities. Her gift will amount to \$75,000.

The Penn Yan (N. Y.) public library, with 2200 books and open four days in the week, reports a circulation of 3432v. in the months of January, February, and March; a gain of 547 over the circulation of the same months in 1897.

The high school teachers of Philadelphia, and the free library of that city, have undertaken the preparation of an index of historical fiction. The work is to be assigned to volunteers. It will cover historical persons, events, places, and customs of a period introduced into stories and novels.

Central

Galesburg, Ill., is laying plans for a new library building to be built this summer.

The public library of Kansas City, Mo., will shortly open a department for the blind.

The Mt Vernon (O.) public library has 5000v., and loaned last year 18,438v. to 1500 patrons.

Ohio Wesleyan university library at Delaware has received a gift of 6000v. from the late Dr M. J. Cramer.

The Rochester (Minn.) library has engaged Miss Baldwin, of Minneapolis, to classify and catalog its books.

The public library of Oconomowoc (Wis) has received 250v. of valuable material from Judge D. W. Small.

State Librarian Henry, of Indiana, has issued an interesting collection of library statistics relating to the libraries of Indiana.

The McClymonds public library of Massillon, O., is being organized by Charlotte Leavitt of the Elyria (O.) public library.

Mary Boggs has resigned her position as librarian of the Matson library at Princeton, Ill. She has been succeeded by Agnes Robinson.

George W. Peckham has been re-elected librarian of Milwaukee public library for a term of five years, and his salary increased from \$2500 to \$3500.

The Waukegan (Ill.) library association has offered its library of 3000v. to the city, provided the latter will maintain it as a public library for the people.

Des Moines, Ia., has finally settled the question of a site for a new library building, which will be placed on the river front, on the old arsenal grounds.

The report of the Warder library of Springfield, O., shows a circulation of 81,000v. with 17,399v. in the library. A new card catalog will be begun shortly and the books classified on the D. C.

On Monday afternoon, May 9, Zella Allen Dixon delivered an address to the teachers of the Charles Kozminski school, Chicago, on the subject, How to get the greatest good from a library.

Supt. Soldan, of the St Louis public schools, assisted by Librarian Crunden, has prepared a list of books issued in circular form, suitable for reading outside school for the children in the primary grades.

On the evening of Tuesday, May 10, the University extension classes in

library science were tendered a very pleasant reception by their lecturer, Mrs Zella Allen Dixon, at her home, 5600 Monroe avenue, in Chicago.

The St Joseph (Mo.) public library has issued a new bookmark, in the shape of a thin cardboard slip, on which is reprinted from a newspaper list a special list of books on naval warfare, with the call numbers of the library.

Lydia A. Dexter resigned her position as senior assistant in the John Crerar library, Chicago, about a year ago, and is now at her home, 2920 Calumet av., Chicago. All communications from the library field may be directed to her home address.

The Chicago library club was invited to meet the Illinois library school and its director, Miss Sharp, in the new book rooms of Hayes, Cooke & Co., in Chicago, on the evening of May 5. Refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The report of Oberlin (O.) college library shows 69,060 readers for the past year. The library has enlarged its quarters and added new shelving during the year. Good work has been done with the means at hand, though the library is in need of a larger income.

The Withers' public library of Bloomington, Ill., held a reception on Friday evening, May 13, in celebration of the completion of its enlargement and improvement. The city officers were present, and speeches by the mayor and members of the library board were made.

The Allerton library at Monticello, Ill., has closed its first six months with a circulation of 6145v. with 2500v. in the library; 73% was fiction. With free access to the shelves not a book has been lost. This library is the gift of Mrs S. W. Allerton of Chicago, who is unfailing in her interest in its work and progress.

The Wisconsin library commission has received \$500 from Joseph Dessert, of Mosinee, to purchase and send trav-

eling libraries where they will do the most good. All but a few of the traveling libraries in the state have been bought for certain counties, and the commission has had but a half dozen to send out at large. There will be 13 or 14 of the Joseph Dessert traveling libraries.

The report of Librarian Wright, of St Joseph, Mo., shows a circulation of 117,483v., with 14,859v. in the library. A falling off in the circulation is accounted for by longer hours in the factories, and by war excitement. Half of the decrease has occurred in the last two months. Renewal of books by telephone has worked satisfactorily. The placing of boxes holding application blanks in various factories has increased the patronage from those employed there.

Librarian Crunden, of St Louis, speaking of the site for the proposed library building, says: A better location could hardly be found. Olive street is one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, having a cable railway leading out to the fashionable residence district of the west end. Locust street, which runs parallel to Olive, is the principal driving street of the city, being the only one that is paved with asphalt down as far as Fourteenth street. The next street beyond Locust is Washington avenue, which is one of the broadest streets in the city, and has more railway lines than any other street. Lines from the north, west, and south converge on Washington avenue at Eighteenth street. The length, 324 feet, is on Olive and Locust streets. Seventeenth street is the top of what may be called the third ascent from the river, and is one of the highest points in the city. The site is only three blocks distant from the Exposition building, about four from the Union station, and one from the Art museum, and one from Washington university. The erection of the building cannot be begun until we secure a vote of the people in favor of a special tax for that purpose.

West

Mrs Jennie Jessup, formerly librarian of Laporte, Ind., is engaged in reclassifying and cataloging the Women's club library of Boise, Idaho.

The public library of Ogden, Utah, has been reclassified by the D. C., and has a new shelf list on cards. The work was done by Zella F. Adams, Evanston, Ill.

The new library building of Anaconda, Mont., was dedicated May 5. This library and building are the gift of Mrs Hearst of California, who has large interests in Montana.

Pacific Coast

Mrs S. E. Merritt, librarian of Pasadena, Cal., for the past 16 years, was succeeded April 1 by Nellie M. Russ, who has been connected with Los Angeles public library for the past eight years. Mabel E. Prentiss, also of Los Angeles library, has been elected assistant librarian.

The public library of Los Angeles recently held an exhibition of drawings of the different library buildings in the United States which have been gifts to the cities in which they are located. Taking the states by sections, donations in the Atlantic states amount to \$6,500,500; in the Pacific states, \$2,226,000, and in the Middle states to \$7,026,050, making a grand total of \$15,757,550 given to libraries in the United States since 1890.

Canada

The government of British Columbia has placed \$1,000 in the estimates for the fiscal year of 1898-99 for the purpose of establishing traveling libraries in the province. These are now being made ready for distribution, and will be sent out within the next two months. They are for the benefit of farmers' institutes, mining camps, villages, rural communities, and remote settlements.

This is the first province in the Dominion of Canada to adopt the system of traveling libraries, and to British Columbia is due the credit of this forward movement in library work.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
A. C. McClurg & Co.
CHICAGO

Our LIBRARY DEPARTMENT is devoted exclusively to the requirements of

PUBLIC, UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB
LIBRARIES

and every endeavor is made to fill all orders with promptness and care.

The fact that we carry in our stock a more nearly complete assortment of the standard and popular books of all American publishers, and of many English publishers, than perhaps any other house in the country, gives us exceptional facilities for filling promptly and satisfactorily from our stock the wants of such libraries.

We are continually receiving large consignments of

Foreign Books

—those for Public Libraries being imported free of duty—and we make a specialty of picking up both domestic and foreign books which are out of print, or which for other reasons are difficult to secure.

Librarians are cordially invited to correspond with us, and, when possible, to visit us and use the facilities of our store and library department in examining and making their selection of books.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

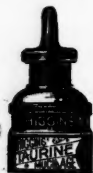
Wabash Avenue and Madison Street

CHICAGO

LIBRARY ADHESIVES



1



2



3

1-HIGGINS' PHOTO MOUNTER. A beautiful homogeneous adhesive, pure white and delicately scented, for mounting photographs, textile samples, scrap book, tissue work, and general use as a substitute for mucilage. Always ready and requires no preparation. In 3 oz., 6 oz., 14 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon and Gallon Jars. 3 oz. Jar prepaid by mail, thirty cents.

2-HIGGINS' TAURINE MUCILAGE. A strong, clear, non-sedimentary Fluid Mucilage of great strength and quick catch. Non-corrosive, and will not become dirty and stained in use. Adopted by the School Board of Indianapolis to the exclusion of all other mucilages. In 2 oz., 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. and Qt. Bottles, and 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Cans. 2 oz. Bottle prepaid by mail, twenty-five cents.

3-HIGGINS' DRAWING-BOARD AND LIBRARY MUCILAGE.

A Semi-fluid Adhesive of extraordinary strength. For sticking paper to paper, paper to cloth, or leather to paper or cloth, it is unequalled. Excellent for mounting drawings, maps or pictures on cloth, paper or wood, and for repairing and labelling books. The 5,000 volumes of the model library at the World's Fair were repaired and labelled with it, and it was voluntarily exhibited and recommended by the committee in charge as the only satisfactory adhesive for the purpose. Its utility in libraries is hence apparent. In 3 oz., 6 oz., 14 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon and Gallon Jars. 3 oz. Jar prepaid by mail, thirty cents.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PHOTO SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY.

These goods are peculiarly adapted for library use, being of the very highest standard and hence popular educators in themselves. The adhesives are extremely strong, yet spread easily and smoothly in a very thin film, so that they go further than starch or flour pastes or gum mucilages, and as they never deteriorate or spoil there is no waste, and they are hence more economical in the end than cheap goods. Descriptive circulars and full information will be sent postpaid on application.

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Originators and Manufacturers,
INKS AND ADHESIVES.

168-172 Eighth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
London Office: 106 Charing Cross Road.

N. E. A., WASHINGTON,
— JULY —



The meeting of the National Educational Association at Washington, July 7-12, offers exceptional inducements to those who wish to visit the national capital. The **Monon Route** will sell tickets for one fare for the round trip (through sleepers), with ample time to make side trips to Mount Vernon and other points of interest. Send a two cent stamp for the Monon's beautifully illustrated Washington book.

Address **Frank J. Reed, G. P. A.**
CHICAGO

CITY TICKET OFFICE....

232 CLARK STREET

Boston Bookbinding Company

Rebinding Department

Cor. Pearl and Purchase Sts., Boston, Mass.

We beg to announce that we give perfect satisfaction in this **Department** to Librarians throughout the **United States** and **Canada**, inasmuch as our celebrated English Flexible Tape Sewing, and our Cheap but Durable Styles, are considered the best for Librarians' wants.

We can refer you to some Two Hundred Librarians of University, City, and Town Libraries.

We are the Sole Owners and Manufacturers of the **Neilson Binder Device** for Newspapers and Periodicals. Samples of this Binder gladly sent on application.

R. M. TENNEY, Supt. Reb'ng Dept.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
OF
Lemcke & Buechner
(London Leipzig Paris)

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We invite Librarians to correspond with us before placing orders. Our facilities for supplying books in all languages are unsurpassed.

Largest stock of German and French Books.
American Books at Jobbers' Rates.
British Books Imported duty free.

Our firm offers all the advantages of foreign agencies as to terms and prompter service, receiving weekly shipments from England, Germany, and France.

Our Monthly Bulletin, besides a bibliography of the leading languages of the world, supplies in a supplement critical notes on books especially valuable for Libraries, and has become the purchasing guide for German and French books in many Libraries.

Foreign Periodicals at Lowest Rates.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

BOOK JOBBERS

5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York

Have just prepared for Libraries a small sixteen-page pamphlet containing

*An Annotated List of Books Relating to
Spain, Cuba, Spanish and Spanish-American
Life, the Army, the Navy, and the Growth
and Influence of Land and Sea Power.*

Nine-tenths of the public's present reading demand is for books on these topics. Sample copies of the list on request, and quotations furnished on imprint editions.

The Baker & Taylor Co., 5 and 7 East Sixteenth St., New York.

The Helman-Taylor Company

Cleveland and New York

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

It gives us pleasure to announce to our patrons that we are now the exclusive sales agents for The Braun, Clement & Co.'s art publications in the United States and Canada, and shall henceforth endeavor to present to their customers and our own, their unexcelled reproductions in a way worthy of their artistic merit.

We are also sole sales agents for the Soule Photograph Co., of Boston, and the Soderholtz Co., of New York, and have in stock at all times a very large line of the Berlin, Hanfstaengl, Curtis & Cameron, Foster Bros., and other publications of equal merit.

We shall give careful attention to Library and School orders of every description. Send five cents for our new catalogue, "ART IN THE SCHOOL ROOM," the most complete catalogue yet published on this subject.

THE HELMAN-TAYLOR CO.

Nos. 23-25-27 Euclid Avenue

257 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CLEVELAND, OHIO

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

153-157 Fifth Ave., New York.

Librarians and others will do well to communicate with us before placing their orders. The latest publications of all the leading American and English publishers are kept in stock, thereby enabling us to fill orders with utmost despatch. Special attention is asked to our facilities for importing books free of duty.

MODEL LIBRARIES

A NEW PLAN. Of special interest to Librarians and those about to establish libraries. Send for catalogues and particulars of these libraries of books selected by experts, and endorsed by the various State Library Commissions and educational officials.

FIVE HUNDRED annotated catalogues, with name and rules of library, given with each **Model Library**.

Correspondence Solicited.

Send for our general catalogue of publications and importations, and specimen copy of

THE BOOK BUYER

a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors, and literary affairs.

LIBRARY OF THE L. B. MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS PERFORATING STAMP

A Stamp for establishing the ownership of books so that they may be identified beyond question. This stamp cuts the name into the paper by means of a series of needles, and is positively effective, cannot be removed, does not mar the appearance of the page or interfere with the legibility of the reading matter. Is an absolute essential on art plates and other valuable collections.

Address all orders to

Library Bureau

Boston New York Philadelphia Washington Chicago

H. H. Cooke

R. P. Hayes

Walter Hill

Almon Burtch

Hayes, Cooke & Co.

Incorporated

Booksellers

Importers

General Library Agents

5 and 6 Washington Street

CHICAGO

WE give our special attention to the **prompt**, **careful**, and **complete** filling of library orders of every character, whether for Public, College, University, or School Libraries.

The **importation** of books **free of duty**, and the securing of books out of print, and not generally supplied by booksellers, are special features of our house.

We are Western representatives of the Boston Book Co., and are prepared to furnish, at most reasonable rates, collated sets (guaranteed) of periodicals.

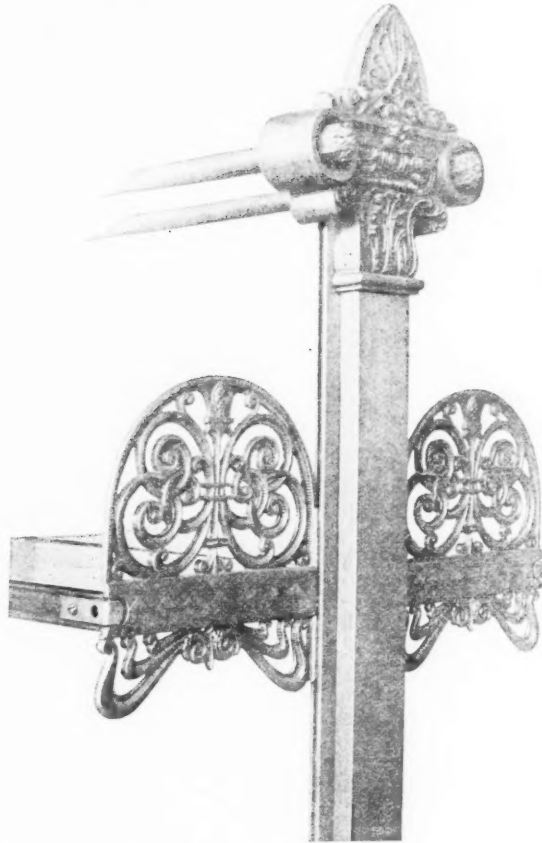
The arrangement of our stock, according to the **Decimal Classification**, will be of special interest to librarians. We solicit correspondence.

Hayes, Cooke & Co.

Opposite
New Public Library

5 and 6 Washington Street
Chicago

L. B. STEEL STACK



Sample of Stack in Public Library, Akron, Ohio

Library Bureau

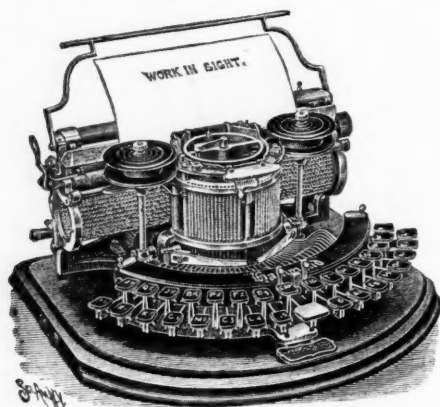
215 Madison Street, Chicago

530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

280 Broadway, New York

112 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia

1416 F Street N. W., Washington



THE HAMMOND No. 2.

THE STANDARD
OF THE WORLD

The Librarian's Typewriter Par Excellence

Used exclusively by many prominent Libraries in the United States and England. The only machine that can and does meet all the requirements of Library Card Indexing.

PAPER OF ANY WIDTH MAY BE INSERTED.

CARDS OF ANY SIZE MAY BE USED.

Perfect Alignment and Uniform Impression are Always Insured
FORTY STYLES OF TYPE, INSTANTLY INTERCHANGEABLE.

FOURTEEN LANGUAGES ON A SINGLE MACHINE.

Send for Catalogue and specimen of "Hammond" work.

The Hammond Typewriter Co.

Home Offices and Factory, 403-405 East 62d St., NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:

New York,	167 Broadway
Philadelphia,	33 & 35 S. 10th St.
Boston	300 Washington St.
St. Louis,	310 N. Eighth St.
Cleveland,	43 Arcade.
Pittsburgh,	237 Fourth Ave.
Kansas City,	318 Hall Building
Minneapolis,	3 N. Third St.
London and Birmingham.	



Send a five-cent stamp to the HOME OFFICE and a correct map of the world will be mailed to you.